# THREE NEW SPECIES OF TINGITIDÆ (HEMIPTERA) FROM AUSTRALIA

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The present paper contains the descriptions of three species of lace bugs from Australia. The types are in the Drake collection.

## Cysteochila hackeri Drake, n. sp.

Head reddish brown, with five, short, testaceous spines. Antennæ yellowish brown, moderately long; segment one short, stouter and slightly longer than two; three long, slender, slightly more than three times as long as four. Rostrum long, dark brown, extending between hind coxæ; rostral channel narrow, open behind. Legs rather short, reddish brown, clothed with numerous pale, bristle-like hairs.

Pronotum concealed on each side by the reflexed and inflated paranota, the triangular process reticulate; collar faintly raised, reticulate; median carina moderately raised, uniseriate; lateral carinæ visible on triangular process, uniseriate, slightly divaricating posteriorly; paranota large, reflexed and inflated, concealing disc on each side of pronotum but not covering median carina, brown. Elytra grayish brown, some nervelets infuscate, constricted beyond middle; costal area very narrow, the areolæ very small, with several small black-fuscous spots; subcostal area biseriate, the areolæ large; discoidal area large, the nervure separating it from subcostal area curved and with a raised, black place a little before the apex, the areolæ rather large and five deep in widest part, the nervure between discoidal and sutural areas sharply raised. Length, 3.90 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Holotype, female, Melrose, Australia, A. M. Lea; paratype, Murray Bridge, and two paratypes, Parachilna Flanders Range, E. L. Savage.

The hair on legs and the raised nervure separating discoidal and sutural areas are distinguishing characters. It is very distinct from other members of the genus known to occur in Australia. *C. constantis* (Drake) is a larger species with higher paranotal cysts.

## Dicysta cara Drake, n. sp.

Large, testaceous, some of the nervelets embrowned. Head brown, concealed by anterior cyst, the spines short, testaceous and

appressed. Bucculæ not meeting in front. Rostrum long, brown, dark at tip, extending to end of sulcus. Antennæ slender, testaceous; segment one long, three times as long as two; three long, twice as long as four. Legs long, slender, yellowish brown.

Pronotum convex, finely pitted, grayish brown, the lateral carinæ wanting; paranota large, circular in outline, shaped like a shallow bowl, reflexed upright, testaceous, the nervelets embrowned. Hood large, high, rounded from above, testaceous; hind cyst large, narrowed at summit; foliaceous median carina arising a little below middle of hind margin of hood, sharply raised, slightly higher and attached to the summit of hind cyst. Elytra very broad, strongly widened at base, testaceous, widely reticulate, with large tumid elevations, the outer margin finely serrate; costal area very broad, with fine areolæ in widest part. Length, 3.65 mm.; width, 2.40 mm.

Holotype (female), allotype (male) and eight paratypes, Maleny, Queensland, January 10, 1929, collected by H. Hacker. In some of the specimens the nervelets near the margin of elytra are considerably embrowned.

**Dicysta parilis** sp. nov.

Color, form, size and markings very similar to *D. cara* n. sp., but readily distinguishable by its large cysts of nearly equal size and the membrane connecting them which is not arched and not as high as the hind cyst. The cysts are also closer together. Other characters very similar to *D. cara*. Length, 3.65 mm.; width, 3.35 mm.

Holotype, female, Mackay, Queensland, June 10, 1932, collected by W. A. McDougall. This species and *D. cara* are very typical members of the genus *Dicysta* Champion and the first records of the genus in Australia.

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## Continental Drift

Our Wandering Continents. Alexander L. Du Toit. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, Ltd., 1937, pp. xii+366, 48 figs. 18 s net.

In this volume the author has brought together the evidence of Taylor, Wegener, van der Gracht, and others and has added materially to this from his own extensive researches on both sides of the Atlantic. The result is a comprehensive and convincing, although heterodox, picture of earth history which strikes at the very foundations of geology.

Du Toit meets problems squarely, answers criticisms, points out weaknesses on both sides of the question and, in general, has given us an excellent summary of one of the theories which may have profoundly influenced the distribution of insects.—R. L. Usinger.